

Kremlin blockade hits Lithuania

MOSCOW (R) — Lithuania edged closer to economic collapse Friday under the pressure of a Kremlin blockade as Moscow's plans for radical economic reform ran into opposition from the Soviet Union's second biggest republic. Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov threatened to resign if the reforms failed to gain support, apparently heading for confrontation with the Ukraine, which said it "would stand in firm opposition," and miners who said they might call a national strike. Moscow's blockade of Lithuania, imposed last month to try to force it to rescind its March 11 independence declaration, hit deeper Friday. "Today we cut off the supplies of hot water and steam to all enterprises except to those of vital importance, such as food and food-processing plants," said Aleksandras Ambrazaitis, a member of Lithuania's anti-blockade committee. "We expect a number of enterprises which use hot water and steam to be closed from Monday, when we expect 100,000 people to be out of work," he said from the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius. In Moscow, Lithuania's deputy Nikolai Medvedev said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had told him he wanted a peaceful end to the crisis.

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Bush names new envoy to Jordan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush has announced he will nominate Roger Gran Harrison, a career diplomat with experience in the Defence Department and the State Department, as U.S. ambassador to Jordan. He would succeed Rose Seldon Sudartha. Harrison, 47, most recently has served as diplomat-in-residence at Colorado College. From 1987-89 he was deputy assistant defence secretary for politico-military affairs, and from 1985-87, he was political counsellor for the American embassy in Tel Aviv. He has also served in senior positions at the U.S. embassy in London.

Hurd due here on May 30

AMMAN (Petra) — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd will pay an official visit to Jordan between 30th May and June 1, 1990. Hurd's visit to Jordan comes in response to an invitation extended to him by his Jordanian counterpart Marwan Al Qasem.

Rabbi says Shamir eats forbidden fish

TEL AVIV (R) — A politically-influentiial rabbi who helped bring down Israel's government has assailed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for eating fish forbidden by Jewish law. In remarks broadcast by Israel Radio, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, 70, spiritual leader of the ultra-religious Shas party, told other rabbis that Shamir loved to eat forbidden fish while his wife sought out forbidden food at restaurants abroad. Yosef said former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, a leader in Shamir's hardline Likud Party, ate pork, and therefore Likud was no better than the Labour Party.

stand towards the Palestinian cause," said one resident. No estimate of people taking part in the rally was immediately available, but several residents said it "ran into thousands."

It was the second demonstration in the northern city. On Thursday, residents staged a rally to mark Independence Day in the city (see page 3), two days after it was hit by violent clashes between demonstrators who ran wild and security forces. During Thursday's and Friday's demonstrations, security forces kept vigil and assisted the organised movement of the rallies, residents said.

"We sacrifice our blood and

(Continued on page 8)



Police chief says probe on into mob attacks

By Nermene Murrad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Public Security Department (PSD) has launched an investigation into Tuesday's mob attacks against banks, breweries and restaurants in Zarqa and Russeifa and will bring to justice whoever is responsible for instigating and carrying out those attacks.

In a statement he made to the Jordan Times Thursday, PSD Chief Major General Fadel Ali Feid said justice will take its course against those whose culpability is proven beyond doubt.

Feid denied accusations that banks, breweries and restaurants were deliberately left without police protection when the mobs attacked them with stones and metal bars or that police reinforcements took too long to arrive at the scene.

In the kind of situation the country was going through that evening, Feid said, there was no way the police could have been present at every point all the time. But once the security forces knew of the incidents at Zarqa and Russeifa, they moved quickly to restore calm and order, he added.

The general said the police force had leads into who might have been behind the attacks but that any indictment would have to wait until the culpability of any suspects can be proved to courts.

"A crime is a crime, no matter who perpetrates it," said the

(Continued on page 5)

Arafat calls for 'emergency force' to protect Palestinians

GENEVA (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat urged the U.N. Security Council Friday to send an emergency force to protect the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories from a "war of extermination."

Opening an emergency council session, Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), called for an end to the Israeli army's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a ban on Jewish settlements in the territories and international sanctions against Israel.

The PLO leader said the violence "has reached an extremely dangerous and explosive point."

"The situation now requires urgent action in order to enforce

reverence for international legitimacy," he said. "Over 30 months, the Israeli occupation forces have been waging a war of extermination on all fronts."

Arafat vowed the 30-month Palestinian uprising will continue until Israel is ousted from the occupied territories.

He urged appointment of a permanent U.N. envoy to monitor the situation, a Security Council investigation into "all crimes" committed by Israel against Palestinians, and immediate preparations for an international Middle East peace conference.

Arafat, speaking for nearly an hour, did not say what sort of

Arafat's proposal should get "serious consideration."

Israel dismissed any U.N. monitoring of the West Bank and Gaza following an upsurge of violence triggered by an Israeli gunman who killed eight Palestinian labourers last Sunday.

"It requires the consent of all parties and we will not give that consent," Israel's delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, said shortly before the council began the special session in the U.N. European headquarters in Geneva.

Arafat, speaking for nearly an hour, did not say what sort of

(Continued on page 8)

Israel turning away from political solution — Qasem

Jordan frontline states is vital for defending the Arab Order and called for "investments for Arab security and stability."

He referred to suggestions that Jordan cut its military spending

and reduce the number of its armed forces as part of its economic adjustment programmes.

"We wonder whether these ideas would be accepted by the Arab Nation at a time when Israel is increasing its military preparations in a bid to implement the final phase of its plans to settle the Palestinian problem," he said.

"If this is acceptable to you then it practically means that you have voluntarily accepted to abandon the first defence line of the entire Arab Nation," he said.

Qasem reviewed the pressures Jordan has been exposed to since the late seventies and said the Kingdom "would not have been able to resist them had it not been for our resolve to adhere to the causes of our nation ignoring our personal interests."

Qasem said the new international environment had "snatched from a number of developing countries the margin of movement which was allowed by the two superpowers."

"For special reasons and considerations, the Soviet Union has opted to abandon competition with the United States, thus moving us in a transitional stage

(Continued on page 5)

Palestinian dies in Jerusalem; settler stabbed in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian workers

stabbed and seriously wounded an Israeli settler in the occupied West Bank Friday while most of the occupied territories were under curfew to prevent unrest.

Palestinians said a 22-year-old Arab collapsed and died on Friday after soldiers chased him from a street barricade in Gaza City. They said Yousef Kamel Ashour had a history of heart problems.

The stabbing victim was in fair condition, an army spokesman said. He said the motive for the stabbing was apparently Palestinian nationalism.

The attack came as the army enforced widespread curfews in

the occupied territories, confining more than a million Palestinians to their homes to prevent violence before Friday prayer services and a speech by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in Geneva.

Most of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has been under curfew since Sunday when the massacre of eight Arab labourers by an Israeli gunman set off widespread unrest. Sixteen Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded in clashes with the army since the slayings near Tel Aviv.

The army said Friday's attack occurred on the Hamra settlement 12 kilometres east of Nablus, the West Bank's largest city.

Four Palestinians from the nearby village of Tamoun attack-

ed the settler with knives, said the army spokesman.

"Four people came up to him. Their identities are known. They had worked in Hamra in the past. We don't know what transpired between them and him," Major-General Yitzhak Mordechai, commander over the West Bank, said during a visit.

"To my great regret there have been other incidents of this sort. There could be many reasons for it," he said.

The Islamic Jihad movement in the occupied territories, held responsible for numerous previous stabbings, called in a leaflet earlier this month for "a revolution of knives."

(Continued on page 5)

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Yemeni opposition groups win official foothold in political life

SANAA (Agencies) — Yemeni opposition groups have won an official foothold in political life with the appointment of a handful of their members to the parliament of the three-day-old unified state.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh also named a 45-member council of advisers, including some powerful critics of unification like Sheikh Abdullah Ibn Hussein Al Ahmar, head of the northern Hashid tribal Confederation.

Diplomats say the sheikh has a private army of at least 25,000 men.

Brigadier Abdullah Hussein Al Busheir, the former North Yemeni chief of staff, was named to head the 64,000-man armed forces of the combined state.

After years spent in exile — southern dissidents in the North — opposition groups are gearing up for a promised era of multi-party politics in the united Yemeni republic proclaimed Tuesday.

During a 30-month run-up to general elections parliament will have 301 members: the 159 members of the former northern assembly, the South's 111 MPs and 31 chosen by President Saleh, former leader of the North.

Nearly half of the 31 lawmakers named Thursday night were drawn from opposition groups. Others included independents and members of the ruling parties in the two former states.

Mohammad Ali Haithen, a southern dissident who was once prime minister, told Reuters the opposition parties were not consulted about the parliamentary appointments and none of the chosen members were heads of their organisations.

But he added: "They are probably the most effective representative of their political parties."

Five of the MPs were drawn from the Democratic Unionist Party, the followers of Ali Nasser Mohammad who was overthrown as southern president in 1986 and took refuge in the North.

Four of the new appointees are from the National Democratic Front, the main northern opposition group formerly based in the

southern capital Aden.

Ali Sheikh Omer was the only member of the National Congress, a coalition of exiled southern groups.

Other appointees included pro-

Iraqi Baathist Abdul Rahman Mahjoub and pro-Syrian Baathist Abdul Hafidh Qaid. The two Baath parties have agreed to cooperate for the sake of Yemeni unity but analysts say a merger is unlikely.

Najib Qahtan Al Shabani, son of the first president of South Yemen, and Abdallah Saleh Sabo, who was once the South's police commissioner, were also named to sit in parliament.

The advisory council includes the South's Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas, prime minister in the unity cabinet announced Thursday, and vice-president Ali Salem Al Beidh, former leader of the South's Socialist Party.

Saleh appointed a 39-man cabinet to oversee a transitional period prior to multi-party elections in 1992.

Decrees issued late Thursday by Saleh listed a cabinet selected by Atta with a balanced representation from North and South.

Attas, former figurehead president of the South, stressed in a public announcement "efficiency... and ability to shoulder a historic responsibility" as criteria for his choice of 20 from the North and 18 plus himself from the South in the new cabinet.

His first deputy premier is Hasan Mohammad Makkhi, formerly deputy prime minister of the North.

Saleh, the ruler of the merged state and former president of the North, is flanked by Vice President Ali Salem Al Beidh.

Beidh's "perestroika" last year was the catalyst that made the long-standing push of the North for a merger finally succeed.

Together with Saleh, Beidh dropped several procedural steps for the merger.

United Yemen's first government

SANAA (R) — The first government of the Yemeni Republic, announced on Sanaa television Thursday after Tuesday's merger of North and South Yemen:

President Ali Abdullah Saleh (North)
Vice President Ali Salem Al Beidh (South)
Presidential Council: Ali Abdullah Saleh, Ali Salem Al Beidh, Kadi Abdu Karim Al Arashi (North), Abdur Aziz Abdalgahim (North), Saleh Saleh Mohammad (South)...

Cabinet

Prime Minister Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas (South)
First Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Mohammad Makkhi (North)
Deputy P.M., Internal Affairs Muzahid Abu Shawab (North)
Dep. P.M., security/Defence Brig. Saleh Obaid Ahmad (South)
Dep. P.M., Labour/Administrative Reform Mohamed Haider Masoud (South)

Ministers

Reconstruction Abdallah Hussein Al Khurshid (North)
Foreign Affairs Abdul Karim Al Iryani (North)
Yemeni Expatriates Saleh Montaser Al Sa'idi (South)
Industry Mohammed Said Al Attar (North)
Oil and Minerals Saleh Abu Bakr Ibn Hussein (South)
Supply and Trade Fadhel Mokhtar Abdulla (South)
Local Administration Mohammed Saeed Abdulla (South)
Interior Ghaled Al Omeish (North)
Finance Ewli Saleh Al Salami (North)
Education Mohammed Abdulla Al Jaifi (North)
Justice Abdul Wasei Abdur Salem (South)
Religious Guidance Mabsut Mohammed Al Uzzi (North)
Information Mohamed Ahmed Garboos (South)
Culture Hassan Al Laith (North)
Transport Saleh Abdulla Muthanna (South)
Fisheries Saleh Mohammed Jabra (South)
Housing/Urban Planning Abdur Qawi Hamed Hadi (South)
Health Mohammed Ali Mughbil (North)
Agriculture/Water resources Sadeq Amin Abu Ray (North)
Tourism Mohammed Abdulla Al Arasi (South)
Defence Haithem Qasim Taher (South)
Labour Vocational Training Abdul Rahman Dhalou (South)
Higher Education/Science Ahmad Saleh Al Qadi (South)
Electricity/Water Abdul Wahab Mahmoud Abdulla Hamid (North)

Civil Service Mohammad Al Khadem Al Wajeh (North)
Planning and Development Farid Ali Ghannam (South)
Communications Mohammad Al Ansari (North)
Legal Affairs Iqbal Ahmad Al Waizer (North)
Social Security Ahmed Mohammad Laqman (North)
Youth/Sport Mohammad Ahmad Al Kabsah (North)

Ministers of State

Foreign Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Dali (South)
Cabinet Affairs Yaqub Hussein Al Arashi (North)
Parliamentary Affairs Rashid Mohammad Thabit (South)
Without Portfolio Mahfuz Ali Al Haideri (North)

He said investigators would question electoral supervisors in the districts concerned.

Syrians voted Tuesday and Wednesday in elections for 250 members for parliament. Nearly 9,000 candidates competed in the poll, marked by the most lively campaigning in Syria in more than 20 years.

The minister said the cancelled results were from seven stations in the northwestern port city of Latakia and three in the central city of Dayr Al Zor.

He said polling in the Dayr Al Zor districts would be repeated starting Thursday and in Latakia starting Friday.

According to the election law voting hours on the first day are 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. and on the second day 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Legal experts said the new voting might postpone announcement of final results.

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Minister of Information Ibrahim Assaf Thursday receives a 15-member U.N. fact finding mission (Petra photo)

U.N. fact finding mission in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A United Nations fact finding mission via the Middle East situation, the conditions of refugees in Jordan and the situation in the occupied Arab territories at meetings held here Thursday with Jordanian officials.

The mission members were received by Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin, who drew attention to the dangers inherent in continued Soviet Jewish immigration in Palestine and the settlement of immigrants on Arab-owned lands.

Chairman spoke in depth about Israel's continued human rights

violations in occupied Palestine, its seizure of Arab lands, the demolition of Arab homes and the killing of innocent civilians.

Izzeddin criticised western campaigns against Iraq's efforts to acquire defensive weapons in the face of Israel's threats.

The mission members, who are on a tour of the Middle East region, also met with Dr. Ahmad Qassam, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Palestinian Affairs, who discussed the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

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violations in occupied Palestine, its seizure of Arab lands, the demolition of Arab homes and the killing of innocent civilians.

Qassam reviewed the Jordanian government cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in providing basic services to the Palestinian refugees living in Jordan and Jordan's cooperation with UNRWA in helping it raise funds from donor nations, to finance the agency's services.

The 15-member delegation who came to Jordan from Syria, is scheduled to leave Sunday for Cairo.



Minister of Industry and Trade Ziad Faris Wednesday opens an industrial exhibition at Yarmouk University (Petra photo)

Industrial exhibition held on independence anniversary

IRBID (J.T.) — An industrial exhibition which opened at Yarmouk University in Irbid Wednesday is to last until the end of the month and is being staged as part of Jordan's celebrations of its 44th independence anniversary, according to the organisers.

They said that products by 140 factories and industrial businesses are on display at the exhibition,

which was formally opened by Minister of Industry and Trade Ziad Faris who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein.

The exhibition, organised by the Amman Chamber of Industry together with the Irbid Chamber of Commerce and Yarmouk University, is displaying leather and plastic products, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chemical products, engineering equipment, furniture, wooden doors, kitchens,

paper and cardboard equipment used in printing, processed food, textiles and handicrafts.

The Amman Chamber of Industry plans to organise other exhibitions in Maan and Zarqa in August and November marking the King's accession to the throne anniversary and the King's birthday respectively.

Chairman of Industry officials attended the opening session.

Festival held on Independence Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for Prince Minister Minbar Badran, Minister of Culture Khalid Al-Karakh, Friday opened the cultural and art festival held at the Palace of Culture on the eve of Jordan's Independence Day.

Addressing the festival, Karakh hailed the efforts made by members of the "one Jordanian family" who made the history of this country and contributed to creating its bright image, following the

path of the leader of the Great Arab Revolt who sought to liberate the land and the nation and to achieve unity.

The minister reviewed Jordan's experience over its long years since independence and praised the achievements made since then. He stressed that all the achievements were in fulfillment of the great trust that the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, King Abdullah I, had placed in the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan he had pledged to shoulder.

Also addressing the festival was Amin Shukair, member of the Upper House of Parliament, who said that the Jordanian people had always linked independence with unity and had never abandoned this slogan. He added that the late founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, King Abdullah I, had placed in the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan he had pledged to shoulder.

He praised the achievements Jordan has made during His Majesty King Hussein's rule.

The festival was attended by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, several cabinet ministers and deputies, in addition to senior government officials and heads of the diplomatic corps in Amman.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

King congratulates Argentina

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Friday sent a cable to Argentine President Carlos Menem congratulating him on his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people on Argentina's Independence Day anniversary. The King expressed hope that cooperation between Jordan and Argentina would be enhanced.

Prince Hassan praises Zarqa citizens

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan lauded the citizens in Zarqa governorate for their cooperation in removing the bad aspects which resulted from the anti-Israeli demonstrations protesting the killing of eight Palestinian labourers and the Israeli actions in the occupied territories. In a telephone conversation with Zarqa governor Thursday, Prince Hassan asked the governor to convey his greetings and congratulations to citizens in Zarqa governorate and its camps on the occasion of the Kingdom's Independence Day anniversary.

Doctors' conference reviews health issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint conference by the Arab Doctors Association and the Jordan Medical Association continued its sessions Friday at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering. Several working papers on a number of diseases in the Arab World were discussed. The papers reviewed the development

achieved in several Arab countries in medical fields and stressed the importance of exchanging expertise and researches between Arab countries. The meeting, held under the slogan "Arab doctors in the service of Palestinian people's intifada," is attended by 1,450 specialists and doctors from Jordan, Arab and foreign countries.

Environment must be protected

AMMAN (Petra) — Several University of Jordan graduates organised a voluntary campaign aimed at spreading awareness among the public on the importance of conserving the environment and the natural resources in the Kingdom. The campaign included distribution of brochures and garbage bags in picnic sites and planting of trees. The campaign comes to stress the role played by individuals in conserving the environment and the natural resources in Jordan.

Restauranteurs elect council

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the restaurants and confectionaries owners association met Friday and elected the association's council for the next session. Yassin Ushash was elected president, Issa Al Saadi vice-president, Idris Mamat secretary and Bassem Kawaish treasurer. Mohammed Mithlim, Yousef Jibril, Mustafa Zayed, Ghazi Al Zoubi and Jamil Darwish are members of the council.

Calm restored in the Kingdom

AMMAN (J.T.) — At least seven people injured in the recent violent protests staged in Jordanian cities in protest against the killing of Palestinians in Israel and the occupied Arab territories, were still under treatment at Al Hussein Medical Centre Friday.

A hospital source told the Jordan Times that four civilians and three police officers were being treated as a result of injuries sustained during the protests, but their condition was not serious.

His Majesty King Hussein visited the injured in hospital Thursday wishing them speedy recovery. The King instructed that everything possible be done to ensure their full recovery and their return to their families safely.

Calms has now returned to the refugee camps and Jordanian towns following violent protests in which at least two persons are reported dead and 25 others injured.

In the meantime, committees have been set up in one of Amman's refugee camps which witnessed violent protests in the past

week in order to restore normal life to the camp.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra said that the committees held a general meeting at Al Diffaieh Sports Club attended by two Parliament members and Palestine ambassador to Jordan to chart plans for a return to normal life in the Wihdat camp.

Thousands of camp residents took part in anti-Israeli demonstrations, some of which were violent and witnessed confrontations with riot police who used tear gas to disperse the protesters.

Lower House of Parliament members Saifuddin Murad and Jacob Qarrash, along with Palestine Ambassador Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim, attended the meeting during which the committees endorsed plans to restore calm to the Wihdat refugee camp and to insure law and order, said Petra.



Zarqa residents Thursday take part in Independence Day celebrations (Petra photo)

Celebrations mark Independence Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian people marked the Kingdom's Independence Day with processions and celebrations held in various parts of the country.

Zarqa, one of the cities to witness violent demonstrations in the past two days in protest of the killing of Palestinians in Israel and in the occupied Arab territories, staged several marches in commemoration of independence from British rule in 1946.

Marchers carried banners and the King's portraits, expressing their joy over the anniversary.

In a telephone call to the governor of Zarqa, King Hussein paid tribute to the efforts of the local citizens who cooperated with the local authorities to erase the traces of the negative behaviour on the part of certain elements in the city during the protests and to their cooperation for resuming the process of reconstruction.

King Hussein sent his greetings and good wishes to the Jordanian people on the eve of the independence anniversary.

In a message read over Jordan Television, King Hussein pledged to remain steadfast in leading Jordan towards further progress in the face of all challenges.

Following are major excerpts of the King's message:

On this anniversary, I send greetings to all members of the Jordanian family. I have a deep

feeling of pride in what the Jordanian people have achieved since independence. As we celebrate the day, we feel we must do all that we can to protect our independence, our gains, and achievements. We are bound to be true to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which advocated freedom and unity, and we will remain steadfast, defending our nation regardless of the sacrifices.

"We share with Jordan its rejoicing over its independence anniversary, and hope that the joint Palestinian-Jordanian struggle will eventually lead to terminating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands in Palestine," said Arafat in his message.

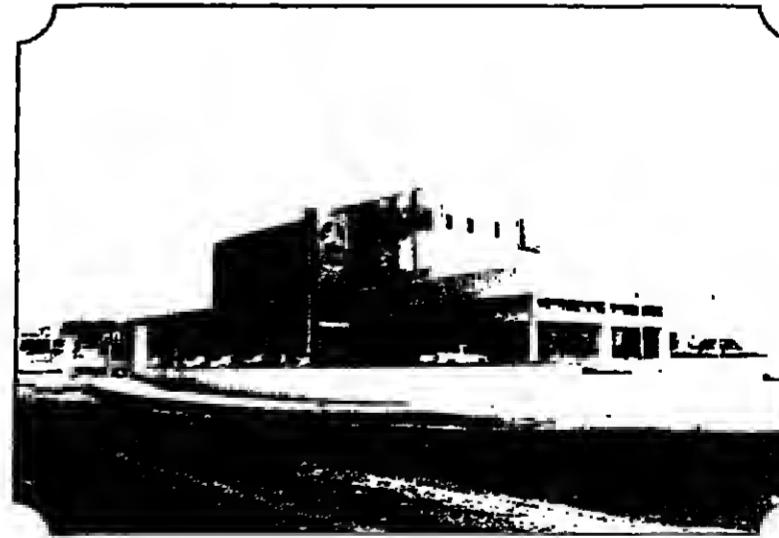
Cables also came from the Moroccan Moarach, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, presidents of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Mauritania, United Arab Emirates, Emir of Kuwait, Emir of Qatar and Emir of Bahrain. The King also received congratulatory cables from Queen Elizabeth of Britain, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, Emperor of Japan, American President George Bush, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as well as other world leaders.

The King also received congratulatory cables from Arab League secretary-general, Arab Cooperation Council secretary-general, Kuwaiti crown prince, Qatari crown prince, prime minister of Bahrain, vice-president of the United Arab Emirates and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

To mark the anniversary all government departments and public institutions remained closed Thursday.



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Jordan Times

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Yemeni unity — a shining example

THE unity between the two Yemeni states is one of the best pieces of news that the Arab World has heard for a long time. Coming as it does one the eve of the Arab summit, the merger of the two Yemeni states poses one of the most positive challenges to the Arab leaders when they meet in Baghdad May 28. Not that other Arab states can emulate the Yemeni action by a stroke of a pen. The two Yemeni countries had painstakingly worked for forging unity between them over the past few years. They also had institutionalised every step of the way that they took on the road to formal unity between them. Above all, the two countries pursued their quest for unity with full conviction and faith that unity between them is their mutual insurance for progressive growth and development. And by offering the Yemeni example to the Arab World as a model for other Arab countries to scrutinise and follow, the leaders of the two countries have in effect set the stage for additional Arab efforts towards real Arab cooperation and harmony. Only through the Yemeni style of Arab unity can the Arab World ever hope to be ready to confront the issues and challenges of the 21st century.

Carried with the sense of pride that all Arabs now feel about the Yemeni union, there is also the feeling of envy and frustration that is felt by all Arab nationalists. As far as Jordan and Jordanians are concerned, we are blessed already with the creation of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which promises to be the nucleus of real unity among its member states. With the new united Yemen remaining an effective part of this council, there is every hope that the achievements of the Yemenis would be reflected within the entire membership of the ACC. Over and above the expressions of joy and support over the Yemeni unity by the other members of the ACC, it behoves them to move expeditiously in the direction that one of its founding partners has taken with so much glory and admiration.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN dailies on Friday recalled Jordan's struggle and achievements since 1946 when the country won its independence from Britain, and paid tribute to the country's Hashemite leadership and the efforts of the Jordanian people. The Kingdom has, over the past four decades, confronted and overcome numerous difficult situations and problems, and has been able to thwart the designs of the hostile forces and the Israeli enemy. Al Ra'i daily said. The present difficult circumstances this country is passing through, and the pan-Arab and national responsibilities it carries serve as a test for the resilience of the Jordanian people and its leadership who confidently confront the hardships and continue the struggle at all costs, the paper noted. Despite the hardships, said the paper, Jordan will never deviate from its national course of action and will remain true to the principles and the goals of the Great Arab Revolt. But, the paper noted, for this march towards progress to achieve success, a greater measure of national unity and cohesion is required, and further steadfastness is needed and more sacrifices are demanded from all people.

The Zionist rulers in Israel are now feverishly concocting plans and desperately attempting to quell the Palestinian people's uprising, lest the Palestinian youths destroy the dreams of the Jewish state in creating a greater Israel, says Abdal Rahim Ousier in his column in Al Ra'i Arabic daily. The Zionist rulers of Israel are following the pattern adopted by their ancient King Herod when he heard of the birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem and sent his troops to kill all the newly born babies lest Jesus will assume the leadership of the Jewish people in later years. In making the contrast, the writer notes, that the children of the intifada are causing alarm in the Israeli society, and as Jesus had escaped the massacre, these children of Palestine will also escape the oppression and live to see their Palestine state established in their own homeland. For this reason, the writer notes, the Zionist rulers perpetrated the black Sunday killings of the Arab workers in a bid to unleash the settlers' criminal character in Palestine and to open the way for further massacres that could end the presence of the children who are only armed with stones to regain their usurped homeland.

Al Dustour daily said Friday that the Independence Day anniversary reminded Jordanians of their own achievements and those of their ancestors who laid the foundation for the country and offered sacrifices for the establishment of the Kingdom. The paper said that one can only remember with pride the achievements of the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt who fought for the sake of protecting Arab freedom and for independence from colonial rule; and for making Jordan a strong fortress in the face of external dangers. To protect the country's independence and gains, the Jordanian people are called on to make further sacrifices and to double their efforts in construction and development, said the paper. The King's message to his people on the eve of the anniversary, the paper said, should serve as an incentive; and his pledge to work with the Jordanian citizens in the face of hardships should prompt more endeavours to serve the future generations.

View From Amman

By Kamel S. Abu-Jaber

The rumbling wrath

FAIRUZ, the famous Lebanese singer croons, "I have faith ... the rumbling wrath is coming." The song she sings is about Jerusalem, the Arab city now under occupation. Over the past millennium many conquerors have come and gone till the City of Peace learned to live with almost every invader conquering and bewitching him while being conquered by him. No conqueror, however, has left the heavy shadow and the mark of death like the Israeli Zionist.

It is almost a century since the first Zionist settlement was established in Palestine in the late nineteenth century. Neither Arab generosity nor the charms of Jerusalem, have thus far been able to infiltrate the Zionist psyche and tame some of the wildness there. The wandering Jew may have physically forced himself on the land but mentally he is still a wanderer of the wild whose spirit is haunted by ancient hatreds and animosities.

One cannot speak in logical terms with the man called Shamus, nor with his predecessor called Begin, nor indeed with most members of the invading

borders. And an invading horde they are, fired with a zealot ideology that in their own mind gives them the right to kill and maim indiscriminately.

It is not a nation, nor indeed a state that harbors so much blind hatred for everything human and decent. A state, by definition, even the most tyrannical and primitive one must try to abide by, or at least try to appear to abide by certain norms, rules of behaviour, and laws. The disdain that Israel has consistently displayed against not only international, but domestic laws and rules of behaviour has placed it beyond the pale of civilised human behaviour except in the eyes of the West, particularly except in the eyes of America.

Was the man who killed seven unarmed Palestinian day workers deranged or was the society that produced him? On Sunday May 20, 1990, the man stood before the hapless unarmed Palestinians and commenced to shoot to kill. He killed. But where did he learn to kill, and who were his mentors? Who paid for the bullets with which he murdered and who supplied the money, sup-

port, the whereabouts that allows all Israelis to continue to do what they are doing?

Israel is not a state like other states of the region nor indeed elsewhere in the international community. A state, to be a state, must have well defined parameters in terms of its geography and demography. No one knows; and the Israelis are not telling, where their borders lie. The United States knows its borders and the borders of every state within the

union. And though it supports Israel economically, militarily, morally and financially, it too does not know where the boundaries of Israel lie. Similarly no one seems to have any clear definition as to, who the Israelis are nor does any one know the definition of a Jew.

Again Israel is not telling, nor are there any signs, that it will tell in the future.

This leaves us in a quandry as to how to define Israel. One

though is that it is more like an underground operation operating over ground, a sort of terror organisation, a wolf in sheep's clothing who has convinced a major portion of mankind that it is something else. For reasons of domestic policies and the so-called guilt feelings, the West chooses deliberately to misunderstand us and to convince itself that the wolf is really not a wolf.

For nearly thirty months, young boys and girls from Palestine have been abused and killed on a daily basis while the so-called civilised world is watching. One ambassador from a civilised Western country told me last week that people in his country do not watch the news about the intifada anymore. It has become "routine," he said.

The terrorist organisation called Israel has not only succeeded in immunising itself against humanity but in doing so to those who back it as well. Who is the truly deranged ... the one whose hand pulls the trigger or the one sitting in a far away office watching the butchery while his heart expands with more malice? Shamus

May he rest in peace.

The family of Abu Daqqa in the Gaza Strip, Jordan and abroad announces the death of the martyred hero Yusuf Ibrahim Mansur Abu Daqqa.

Martyred on the soil of Palestine in the massacre of Black Sunday May 20, 1990. Congratulations are accepted at the Abu Daqqa house in Al Wadiat, Madiha Street, behind Al Attar Pharmacy.



Reformer Gorbachev threatened by economic, political crisis

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev imposed the biggest social and political changes ever seen in the Soviet Union, only to be threatened with their collapse because of economic crisis and demands for independence by the Baltic republics.

As he is behind events, the train has left the station and he is running to catch it," said Professor Alexander Dallin of Stanford University, a leading authority on Soviet foreign policy who recently visited Moscow.

"He has unleashed forces he cannot control."

Asked in June 1989 by a West German reporter in Bonn how he would cope, Gorbachev replied: "I do not belong to those who panic." Other Soviet politicians are less certain.

"He (Gorbachev) has six months to a year," rebel Communist Boris Yeltsin predicted during a 1989 visit to the United States. If there was no radical improvement, "there will be a revolution from below."

Since becoming party chief in March 1985, Gorbachev has repeatedly shown political cunning, bouncing back with renewed strength each time opponents of perestroika rose against him.

With his election to the presidency in May 1989, the peasant's son from the northern Caucasus gained a solid legal basis and indirect popular mandate for his powers.

Four months later he purged the ruling politburo of hardliners after sweeping more than 100 old-timers from the policymaking Central Committee.

By becoming executive president, Gorbachev added real teeth to the post, at the same time pushing the party slightly to one side in a bid to block any organised resistance to his reforms.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was born on March 2, 1931, in a northern Caucasus village near Stavropol. He took a law degree at Moscow University before returning to work at Stavropol, a major agricultural region.

Party chief in Stavropol at the age of 35, he was summoned to Moscow in 1978 to take charge of agriculture and in 1979 was made a non-voting member of the politburo.

chaos and from a military angry over the effective evaporation of the Warsaw Pact and the threat of a united Germany in NATO.

In the West, the man who once appeared to be a political Houdini began to look embattled.

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To the Editor:

I WISH to comment on the letter from Mrs. E. Yaghi, (Jordan Times, May 7), "Cruelty". Having not seen the previous one from Patricia Madi, (Jordan Times, May 1), because I was in India (helping working animals and therefore their extremely poor owners), I immediately made a point of acquiring a copy.

Mrs. Madi is quite right when she states, "I believe everybody's basic education should start with respect and care for God's creatures, which cannot talk or ask for help". Man has domesticated many species of animals to the extent where they are now dependant on him, so man must be responsible for their proper care and protection. Throwing stones at animals and hanging them is quite unnecessary apart from being very cruel. Last July several boys stoned an old donkey in front of my window. Why? — because they had ridden it up and down in the heat for so long that it collapsed and they couldn't ride it any more. They then cut its ear off. I took the donkey from them, watched by many people who did nothing.

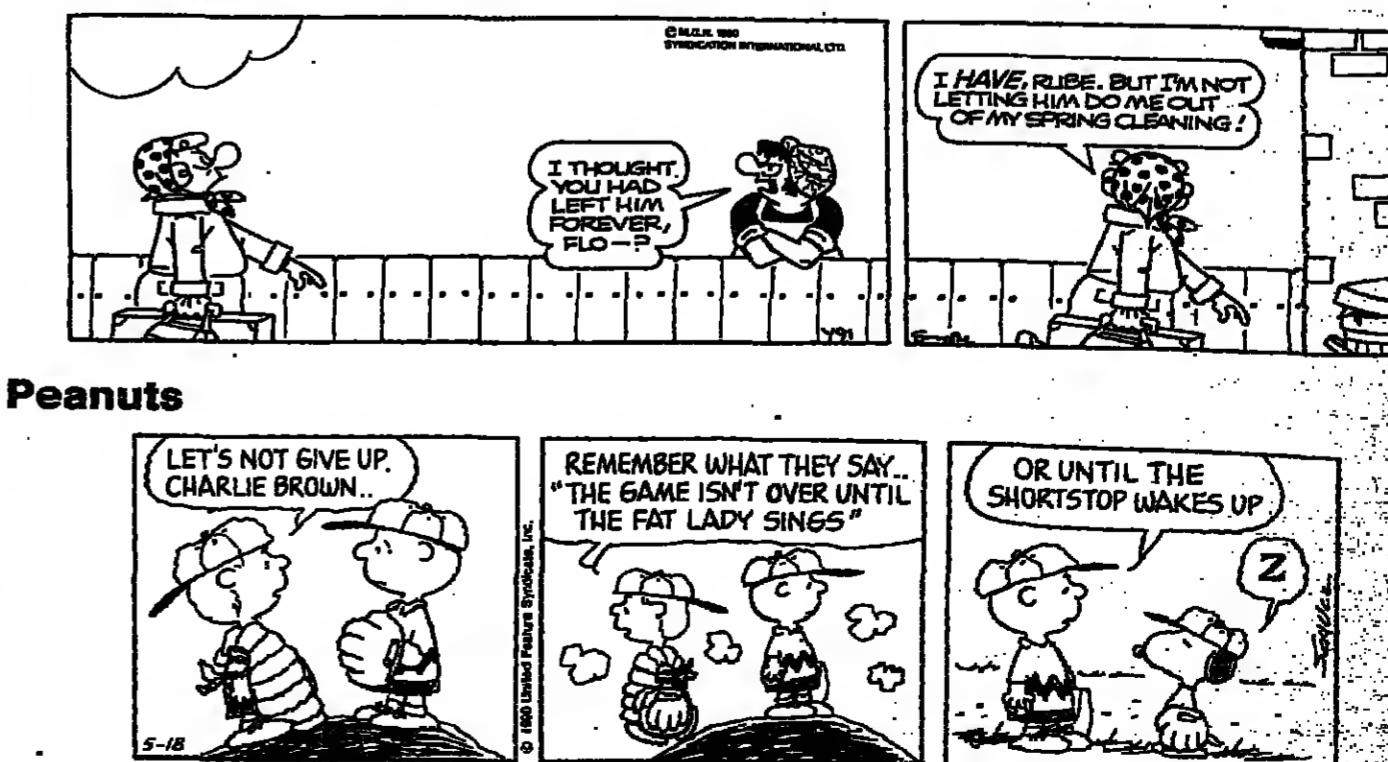
Mrs. Yaghi says, "we should not let our concern for animals grow out of focus and make them a prime target for our devotion" — Mrs. Madi did not suggest that, she said in fact, "to teach our children to love animals and humans will be the first step towards respect of fellow human beings and our environment for a better and peaceful future." Just because one loves animals it doesn't mean one has to neglect humans. Likewise to ignore or neglect a suffering animal because humans are more important, doesn't benefit humans. One can still be compassionate to both.

I am regularly asked, "why do you help animals when there is so much human suffering in the world? Shouldn't you sort out their problems first?" I have two replies to those questions. One is, that if we had to wait until all human problems were sorted out, the animals would never get a look-in, because as long as humans exist, there will be problems. When one thinks about it, 90 per cent of animal problems are caused directly or indirectly by humans, and many of them need not have occurred. One acquaintance says, "I won't support animal welfare because I think there are more deserving cases." There is nothing to stop anyone supporting all kinds of welfare in some way, however small. Every case is deserving in some form or another. The other reply I give to the questions is actually a question from me — I ask what they are doing to help humans, and more often than not the answer turns out to be, "Well... nothing..." (or very little).

Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Randa Berouti sees form and colour in nature

By Sally Lamm
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An exhibition of watercolours, gouache and charcoal paintings by artist Randa Berouti is now being held at the Crafts Institute in Jabal Amman.

Self-taught, the artist has had courses in design, but found that individual research and experimentation are more rewarding. "Some teachers might inhibit one's spontaneity and kill one's ambitions," she says. "Experimentation should be done on an aesthetic basis and attempts to reach a healthy combination of both esthetics, she told the *Jordan Times*.

Her paintings convey the atmosphere, social and political, of Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan without being explicit. The exterior of a building, a doorway or a window still, for example, tells a tale of the life of the residents. She paints the natural beauty of simple doorways that were familiar to her during her childhood and had beckoned her to a warm welcome when Lebanon and Jerusalem were reachable. In the same way, she depicts the aqua of a camp door with rough texture, cracks in weathered wood, peeling plaster, graffiti and dripping paint. Unlike other artists, Berouti uses watercolour which helps her reach soft tonalities that alleviate the sorrow and puts it in the realm of melancholy. She sometimes uses intense (gouache) colour to add a sense of drama to her painting. Triangular forms and intense colours painted roughly appear to tear at the viewer just as much as an explicit war picture would. Incoming light rays contribute to the angularity. Her form, colour and texture have taken prece-

dence; they are used to convey the message. Yet the too-familiar patterns of wrought iron, in windows and over fences or the hanging of cloths on the line, bring in the human touch to the painting.

In one of her paintings she portrays no more than an old cracked door and shutters, a pattern of rhythmic repetitions and varied tonalities.

A special attempt at realism is found in her paintings of Jerusalem. Here again we find

the artist tantalized at the forms and tones that she discovers as she observes the Holy City. These she conveys with no inhibitions and at times goes on into abstraction and construction, always keeping a good sense of balance.

As for her landscapes, distance, perspective and light effects are beautifully rendered, but the truly worthy part is the angle at which the picture is seen, a bird's eye view of a valley, the shoreline

of Aqaba meeting the mountains at a given point, a large plateau surrounded by mountains in the distance. The variety of handling the composition, and the patterns and volumes that are finally found are witnesses of the keen observation of the artist.

When Berouti portrays interiors, they are an extension of her own world. A large green armchair with wild black stripes sits heavily on a coloured rug, an all-too-familiar sight seen in the artist's loft. She picks up patterns, rhythms and colours from the rug, upholstery, embroidered pieces, and a painting of Matisse whose curvilinear undulations are picked up by the thick swaying lines in the upholstery.

Here again we feel that simple familiar objects tell the tale of a lifetime and a lifestyle.

In her still-lifes, Berouti again picks up rhythms and abstract patterns from the natural textures around her, straw, crochet lace, etc. She conveys the contrast between the deep colour of painted wood as in the base of a lampshade and the transparency of glass. She fills in the hand of a paintbrush and lets the bristles go free. This still-life in particular shows sprightly rhythms that are almost frivolous in nature. Although they might seem to be scattered and dispersed in their alternation of dark and light, of subtle and intense, they prance around within a given space, framed on one side by the solid wooden base and on the other by a converging shape, in mid-life tone, locking the whole composition together.

In many of her compositions, she chooses asymmetry posing a true structural problem. She then proceeds to solve it. It is almost a game in which she hopes to always be a winner "An artist is born with good intuition," she believes. Hers is truly stunning, considering the difficulties she starts with and the way she solves them.

A vase with Chinese patterns has curving foliage coming out of it, this forms great imbalance as it swells out to the left, another branch rendered in softer tones repeats the same movement pulling the composition more to the right while a cruciform formation of leaves in front moves the point of emphasis off-center and to right. This and a little protruding tuft on the side pull the whole composition together. The general form lies before a striped background where the stripes graduate from a deep yellow at the bottom to lighter tints at the top. It stabilizes the composition even further. The game is won!!

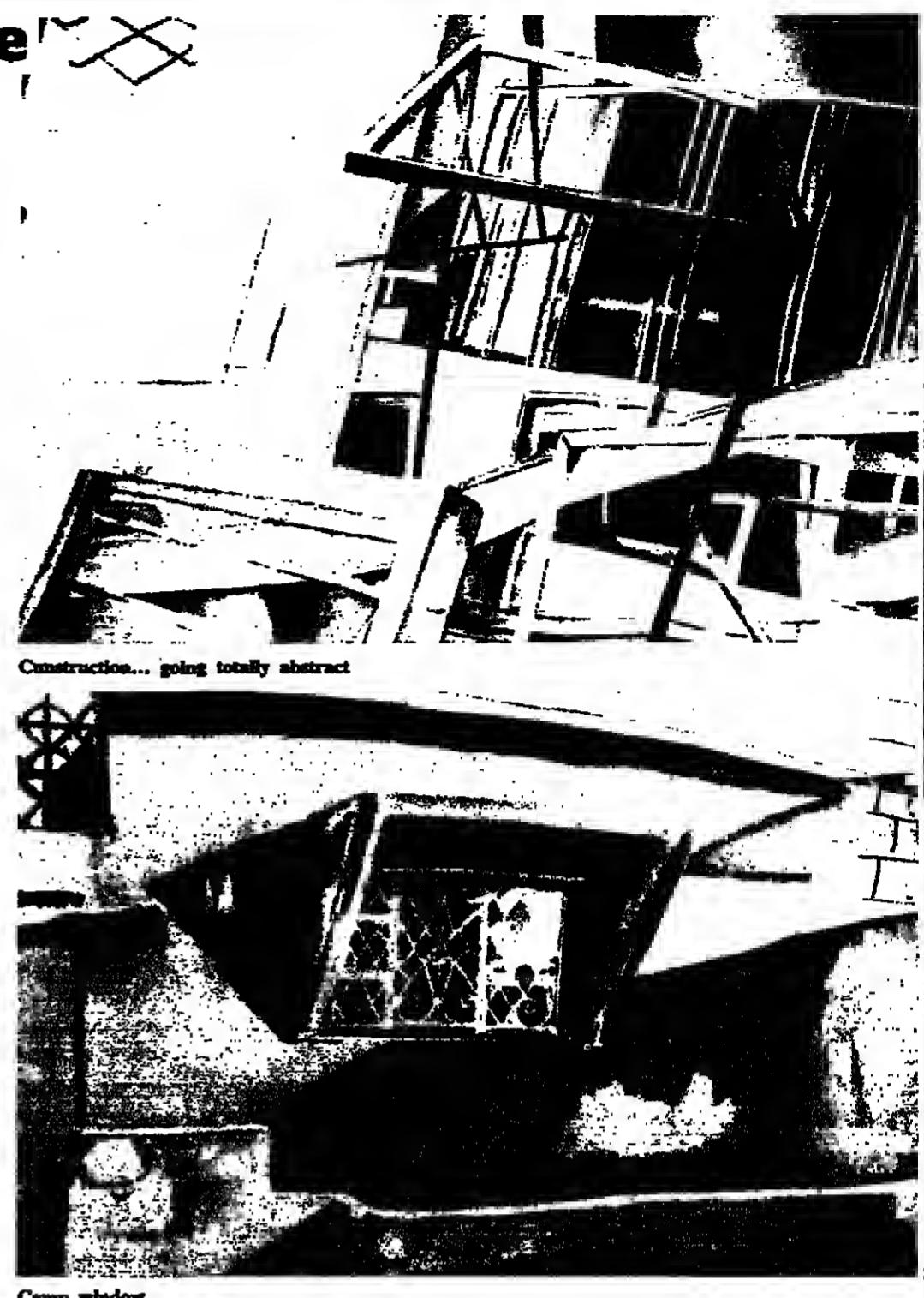
Fantasy plays an intrinsic part in a sketchy painting of an ice skater. Vivacious rhythms in earth colours represent the crowd. The skater, and the rink are all blue on a white ground. One yellow brushstroke at the top holds the composition together and alleviates the contrast of colour. She accentuates the swaying movement of the dancer by drawing a curvilinear line beside her.

Berouti finally paints a portrait of herself. She captures the striking depth of her dark eyes... a silent statement! The sketchy outline of the portrait comes forward followed by vertical areas of colour. An informal rendering that is very expressive.

In all this variety one sees one common factor, the avid eyes of the artist looking furiously for underlying form, for vivacious rhythms and for all possibilities of colour tonalities.



Randa Berouti



Camp window

Palestinian dies in Jerusalem

(Continued from page 1)

second largest faction in the PLO called in a leader shareholder after the killings for the use of weapons against Israelis.

"Every passing day proves that the criminal enemy fortifies his existence by the use of force and aggression and thus will not be forced to withdraw from our land except by revolutionary violence, foremost of which is armed struggle," the PFLP said.

The Palestinian leaders staging the hunger strike have said their fast was intended to underline the non-violent nature of the intifada.

Shehadeh said the PLO was not demanding an international peacekeeping force in the occupied territories but only U.N. observers to protect Palestinians.

He condemned the exploitation of Palestinian anger over the mass killing to incite violent disturbances in Jordan.

Israel says a U.N. observer force in the occupied territories is unnecessary because hundreds of foreign journalists, relief staffers and human rights officials are already monitoring Israeli soldiers.

"They see what they can do to cool tempers, defuse the situation and assist the wounded," said Bill Lee, a spokesman of UNRWA, which runs schools and clinics in refugee camps.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the

them against Israeli army excesses.

"We are the international presence, the eyes and ears of the international community," Lee said, adding that the team's weekly reports were forwarded to U.N. headquarters in New York.

Lee said UNRWA did not have a mandate to intervene in clashes, but another U.N. official said "observers" sometimes tried to stop troops from beating protesters or firing teargas recklessly.

"We try to maintain contact with local army commanders, but they certainly don't recognize us as having a bearing on what they do," added the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

President George Bush said Thursday he was troubled by increasing violence between Israelis and Palestinians and said he was trying to encourage peace talks.

"I have called on both sides for restraint," Bush told a news conference. "I have called on the Israeli forces to show restraint. I am worried about it. I am troubled by the loss of human life in this area... I think particularly of children in this situation."

The president said the answer is peace talks, "and I will do everything I can to get the talks for peace going."

Israel turning away from political solution

(Continued from page 1)

where the role of the United States is increasing and where its influence is becoming greater," Qasem said. "This resulted in a decrease in political and military support provided for the Arabs by the Soviet Union, thus putting us in front of a new reality, warranting self-reliance and formulating a position capable of bridging the political gap resulting from the Soviet vacuum."

Qasem said Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel was "harmful to Arab national security in addition to being a violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and international laws and norms."

"Despite these harmful and damaging effects Jewish immigration to Palestine was a source of joy and happiness to the Israelis because it nourishes the Israeli extremism and contributes to boosting the Israeli economy."

Qasem noted that one of the dimensions of immigration was

of Arab-American relations based on mutual respect and interests and precluding the development of a new American positions towards the Palestine question figure high among the benefits which Israel sought to achieve from such campaign against Iraq," he said.

Qasem said "the coordinated hostile campaign against Iraq reveals that the instigator and the prime beneficiary of such campaign is Israel."

"Destroying Arab European relations, obstructing prospects

of Arab-American relations based on mutual respect and interests and precluding the development of a new American positions towards the Palestine question figure high among the benefits which Israel sought to achieve from such campaign against Iraq," he said.

Qasem called on the Arab Nation to capitalise on this campaign to accelerate its development pace in all fields and noted in this regard to decisions adopted at the Amman summit.

Police chief says investigations under way

(Continued from page 1)

general, countering reported accusations that police used force selectively against demonstrators during the past week. "Whoever commits a crime, such as the attacks against banks and breweries or whatever, will be brought to justice, no matter who he is and why he did it," he stressed.

But the police chief said that police "will not rely on teargas" and will make arrests and press charges only after "we have hard facts."

He pointed out that during last week's widespread demonstrations and acts of protest against

Israeli massacres of Palestinians, the department's "first priority was to establish calm, but that whoever committed a crime will be investigated."

In Tuesday evening's mob attacks, two beer breweries, one distillery in the Zarqa area and a few restaurants and banks in Russeifa were hit by a group of rioters who broke away from a larger demonstration which originated in Russeifa, according to an eyewitness account.

Owners of the distillery, noting that three other factories manufacturing Co2 gas, dry ice and medical alcohol are situated nearby, said there was a danger of much bigger damage and injuries if the situation had not come

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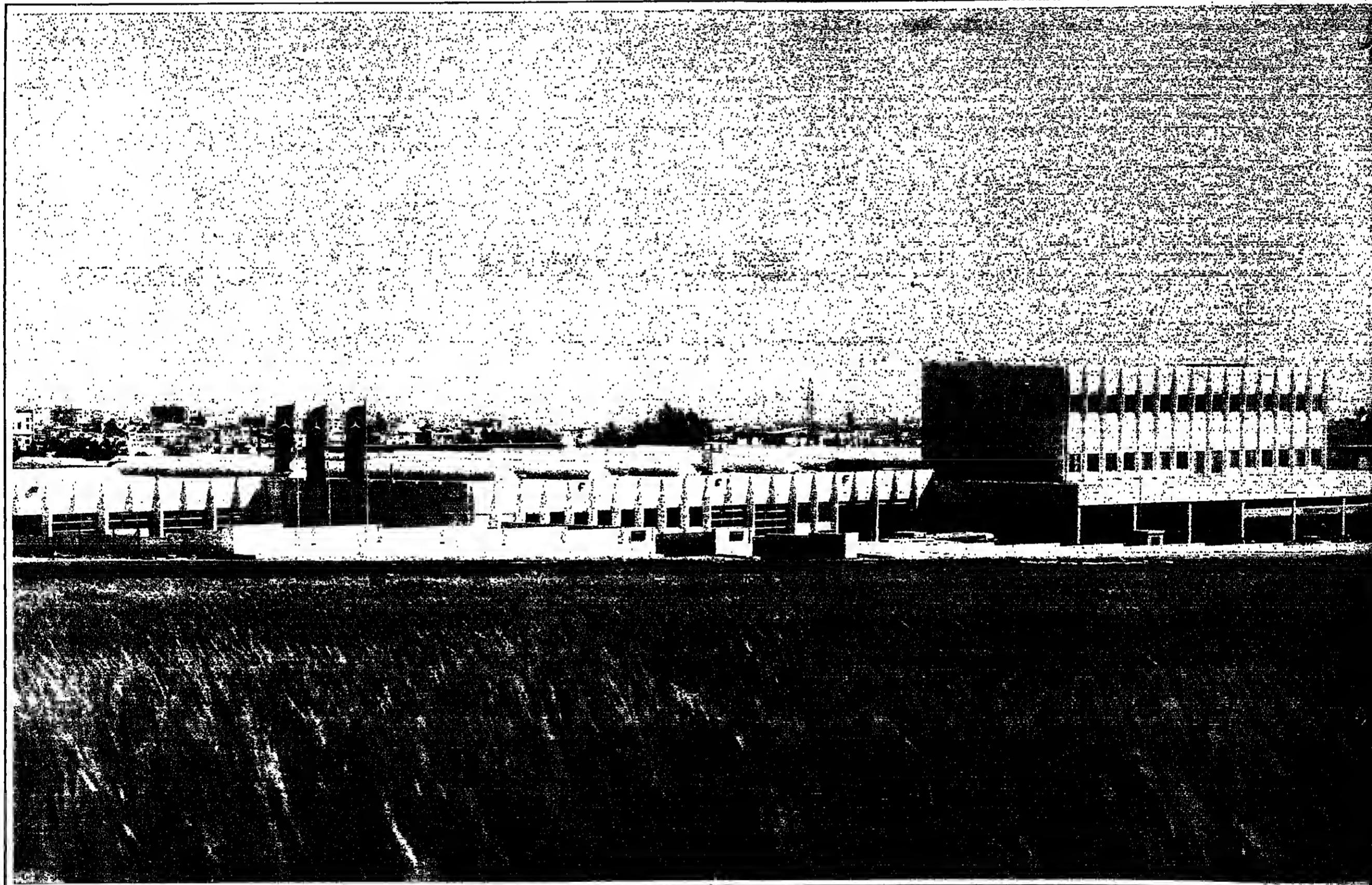
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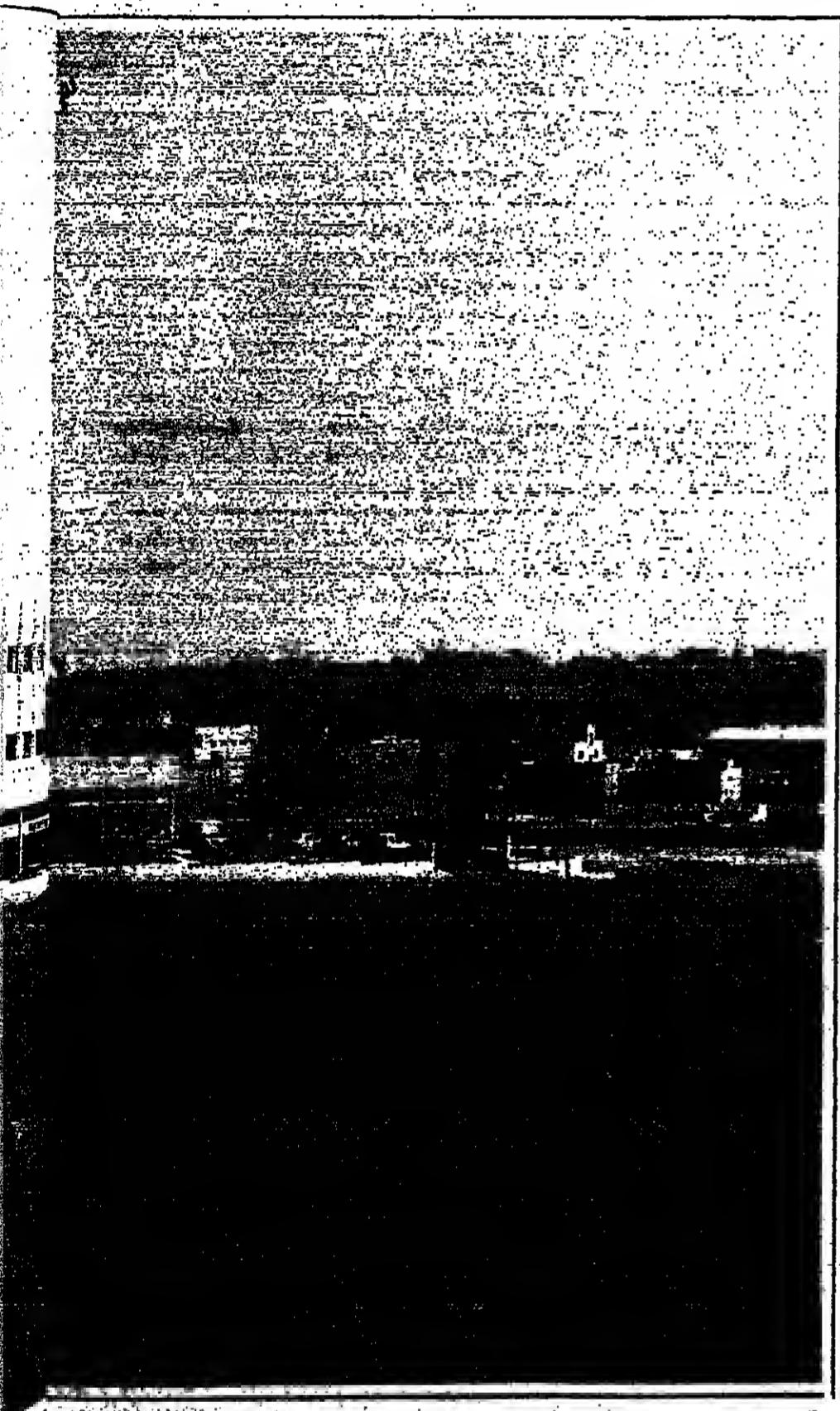
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The skyscrapers mushrooming in Indonesia's capital are a symbol of the fast-paced modernisation of the economy (WNL).

Indonesia well placed in development race

By Jon Miller

JAKARTA (WNL) — When Jim Castle came to Jakarta from the United States 13 years ago, the city of about 10 million was everything that everyone had said it would be: dirty, crowded, noisy, squalid and chaotic.

"Now all you have to do is look out the window, at the roads, the new buildings," Castle says. "It's night and day. The difference is incredible. There's no other word for it."

Castle, who heads the consulting firm Business Advisory Indonesia, is in some ways a professional cheerleader for this vast, equatorial island nation. But it's hard to find anyone in the business community who is not impressed with the near-total change in Indonesia's investment climate during the past seven years.

That change, which can be traced to a series of deregulation moves beginning in 1983, has helped Indonesia establish itself firmly alongside Thailand in Asia's next wave of newly industrialised countries (NICs).

The fifth most populous nation in the world, Indonesia has parlayed the stability of 24 years of relatively benign socialist military rule into an increasingly diversified, expanding economy. Now foreign investors, who had waited for decades for a chance to gain a foothold here, are racing to take advantage of Indonesia's labour, markets and natural resources.

To Castle, who was recently elected president of Jakarta's American Chamber of Commerce, the favourable business climate is a reflection of sound, rational planning. But he and other business analysts attribute the impetus for that planning to a potentially devastating drop in world oil prices in the early mid-1980s.

Throughout the 1970s Indonesia was dependent on oil revenues for the bulk of its foreign exchange. As oil prices grew, the economy grew. But beset by corruption and mismanagement in its state-owned petroleum industry, the government was forced to borrow heavily to finance its ambitious development plans. When the price of oil plunged from U.S. \$34 a barrel in 1981 to

less than U.S. \$10 a barrel two years later, Indonesia, heavily in debt and with few sources of foreign capital, teetered on the edge of economic collapse.

The drop in oil prices was compounded when the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) substantially cut Indonesia's production quotas. The nation's economic planners, faced with disaster, were forced to look for new ways to attract foreign money. "It was quite an adjustment to make, and they realised that the only way they'd be able to do it would be to switch from an import-substitution, heavily protected economy to an export-oriented, minimally protected economy," Castle explains. "And that's exactly what they did."

Beginning with a tax-reform package in 1983, the government instituted a succession of basic reforms. "They reduced licensing requirements, reduced tariffs, eliminated trade monopolies or cartels that they had set up in the domestic market," Castle says. "Then finally they opened up a very wide range of manufacturing and some service industries to foreign investment."

"All this is marked contrast to before, when there were high duties, heavily protected local industries and an investment board that saw itself as a policeman whose job it was to limit, control and discipline people. They changed that to an investment board whose goal was motion and whose achievements were measured by how much was invested in Indonesia."

Quick results

Results followed quickly. Total foreign investment (excluding investment in the banking and oil sectors) more than tripled between 1982 and 1988. But since late 1988, when restrictions on foreign banks were softened, Jakarta has seen a flood of new investments in this sector. Eleven foreign banks are now operating, and several others are planning to set up business in the near future. Everywhere one looks in this sprawling city, there are signs of the country's new internationalism.

Not that the transformation has

been without its idiosyncrasies: personal influence, traditionally a pillar of the Indonesian economy, is still valuable currency here. President Suharto's primary political liability — the burgeoning fortunes of his wife and children — is seen by some as a major liability for the economy as well.

According to Irfan Nasution, an analyst with the private think-tank Business International, the highly personalised nature of Indonesia's business world can have a stultifying effect on competition. "The big groups here get big not because of their management strength or skills but because of their relationship with government," he claims.

Nasution adds that foreigners who wish to do business in Indonesia, especially in the public sector, know they will have a much easier time breaking in if they can hook up with an "inner-circle" businessman or a member of Suharto's family. He says government agencies often act as intermediaries for foreigners looking for influential partners. "If you have a contact with the royal family, it can take one day to set up all the licenses and get all the approvals," Nasution notes.

Castle acknowledges that there are irregularities, particularly in bidding for government contracts. But, he says, most foreign firms simply avoid doing business with the government, and he discounts the importance of bribery or influence-buying in the private sector. Nasution, however, cites situations where influential people are permitted to break, or at least evade, regulations designed to encourage competition.

One example of influence-peddling caused a small uproar early this year. A group of Indonesian businessmen planned to open a department store in a new building on a prime commercial street in Jakarta. The land on which the building sits is owned by one of the president's sons. Government regulations forbid foreign investment in Indonesia's poorly developed retail sector, but news leaked out that the Indonesian businessmen were teaming up with the Japanese retail giant, Sogo, to establish a Sogo store.

Couple the government's systematic drive to modernise with a huge population, political stability, a rapidly improving infrastructure and abundant natural resources and you have, says Castle, an almost foolproof recipe for success: "There are very few countries that could say, 'Today we're going to do this,' and seven or eight years down the road still be grinding out that same policy, and pretty much accomplishing the major things that it wanted to accomplish."

is to restart peace moves towards the region or that Perez de Cuellar himself undertakes the job.

He stressed on several occasions that despite the current bloodshed the PLO stood by its peace initiative of 1988 when it recognised Israel's right to exist for the first time.

Israel has become increasingly isolated and even its main ally, the United States, says it is willing to discuss sending an observer team to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip — an ideal Israel rejects.

The PLO Chairman asked for a resolution to provide "international protection to the Palestinian people... in the occupied territories under the flag of the United Nations and by means of international emergency forces."

The United States, which as a permanent member can veto Security Council measures, says it envisages a short visit — perhaps a fact-finding tour — rather than using the Jerusalem-based U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation or setting up a similar permanent mission.

Washington says its main goal

State James Baker Friday reiterated U.S. opposition to permanent stationing of U.S. observers in the occupied territories.

But he said "the idea of the secretary-general sending one of his top aides to take a look at the situation and return is something quite different."

A U.S. official said his delegation does not plan to address the Geneva session.

The council's session was shifted from New York to Geneva to allow Arafat to speak. Arab delegations wanted to avoid a showdown with the United States, which has barred the PLO chief from entry in the past.

No decisions are foreseen at the Geneva meeting, which is expected to end Saturday at the latest, diplomats said.

The session is likely to resume Tuesday in New York, U.N. spokesman Francois Cisliani said.

French Ambassador Pierre-Louis Blane said the council should envisage sending a U.N. fact-finding mission to the occupied territories.

Iran faces population dilemma

By F.S. Ghorbani

TEHRAN — Some government sources in Iran are predicting serious food shortages in the future if population growth is not checked. Thus there is mounting propaganda from the government for reducing the rate of growth, and there is a general realisation that the available facilities and resources cannot support present numbers.

Iran's population growth is one of the highest in the world. Official Iranian figures put it at 3.2 per cent a year, but some experts believe it is even higher. One analyst, using provisional estimates from the 1986 census, thinks growth is at least 3.7 per cent a year, with the population having nearly doubled between 1966 and 1986, from 25.8 million to 49.9 million.

The climate has never been so favourable for a population policy and efforts to reduce the birth rate to a more manageable level. But in spite of this no significant and lasting reduction is likely to take place yet.

Educated women have for a long time had small families and they have become even smaller since the revolution because parents consider the educational climate unsatisfactory. However, the proportion of women who is highly educated is small, and for the great majority of women there are reasons to have more children rather than fewer.

First, until recently the government was encouraging families to have many children — to replace

the "martyrs" who died in the fighting and to make the Islamic Republic a great country. A sudden reversal of this policy could not easily be understood by the majority of the people. Couples with large families have been receiving financial incentives like food stamps and priority in acquiring land and houses. Besides, the loss of young sons or close relatives is still fresh in the memory of many women and encourages older women to want more children.

Second, in marriage, women have few rights and little security. The minimum age of marriage, which was 18 before the Islamic revolution, has gradually come down to nine, with no objection from government officials. A shortage in the number of eligible and employed young men, changes to the marriage law, plus the wide spread of wealth and influence, have permitted a growth in polygamy. The wives of polygamous men, who are usually younger than their husbands, are often forced to compete with each other for his attention, and to inherit his possessions. One way of trying to do this is by having more children. So despite the shortfall in young men, there are nevertheless no fewer children being born.

Educated women have for a long time had small families and they have become even smaller since the revolution because parents consider the educational climate unsatisfactory. However, the proportion of women who is highly educated is small, and for the great majority of women there are reasons to have more children rather than fewer.

Some families have seen their income reduced severely and this has led them to want their daughters married at the first opportunity. Mothers are advising their daughters to have children as soon as possible to secure their

marriages and teenage pregnancies have become more common. Education for girls is limited and inferior at all levels. Some branches of education are closed to women. Unemployment, high for everyone, is especially bad for women. Some women have been removed from their jobs because their appearance or behaviour did not fit official Islamic standards.

Many of the laws that cover contraception are vague, and in any case access to contraception is limited. Permanent methods can be used only with permission from a special court, and abortions are illegal. Centres offering temporary methods are few, and only in cities, and make no attempt to attract women to them.

Several steps could be taken to reduce the birth rate without much expense, but it is unlikely that the government will take any of them. The first step should be to raise the marriage age back to its previous level (18 for girls and 22 for boys). Women's rights in marriage need to be protected and divorce conducted by non-religious courts. Discrimination against girls in education should be abolished.

People should be taught more about the benefits of small families and ways to achieve them. A mass media campaign, with information from unbiased experts, needs to be directed both at women of reproductive age and their influential in-laws.

Employment prospects for

women should be improved. At present it is not acceptable for poorer, less-educated women to work outside the house with men. But there could be opportunities for women to work together in areas traditionally their domain, such as dressmaking, cooking and manufacturing and selling household goods. Such projects give women some security as well as giving them confidence and status and widening their horizons beyond marriage, child care and housekeeping. Security is important, especially for widows without financial support.

One way of encouraging smaller families would be to introduce measures to safeguard the well-being of children — proper nutrition, regular health care, and priority in education. Young couples should be discouraged from having children too soon and from having more than two. Family planning and child health centres could be set up, with mobile clinics to reach the villages.

In 1984 the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) resumed assistance to Iran and last year completed an assessment of needs there. As a result, a two-year, \$4 million programme will be put in place to provide maternal and child health and family planning services. Other international and non-governmental organisations will also need to be involved if the government is to solve its try to reverse the present trend. — IPPF/People Features.

Shipwreck society celebrates anniversary

By Hilde Simek

BREMEN (DaD) — Headlines such as "ships in distress due to storm," or "Rescued after 30 hours at sea" occurred yet again last winter as a result of emergencies in the North Sea and Baltic. They draw our attention to the Bremen-based German Society for Rescuing Shipwrecks, which celebrates its 125th anniversary this year. Citizens with determination and drive founded the society in 1865 and it today enjoys a high reputation in shipping circles worldwide for its crews, ready to go into action 24 hours a day, and its high-performance rescue craft. Ernst Meier-Hedde, chairman of the society, said: "Every SOS or Mayday call is for us not only a despairing cry for help but also a fresh challenge to battle with the elements."

Castle admits that the economy is not yet fully developed, but he points to signs that the Indonesian government is serious about modernising it. One example is the newly established stock exchange, a small, fairly sluggish investment arena that is still closed to foreigners. "A foreign investor who comes here is going to say, 'What does the stock market mean to me?' Well, the correct answer is nothing — right now," Castle says. "But it's one more sign that Indonesia is catching up and trying to keep up with its neighbours and the rest of the world."

Couple the government's systematic drive to modernise with a huge population, political stability, a rapidly improving infrastructure and abundant natural resources and you have, says Castle, an almost foolproof recipe for success.

"Today we're going to do this," and seven or eight years down the road still be grinding out that same policy, and pretty much accomplishing the major things that it wanted to accomplish."

The German Society for the Rescue of Shipwrecks has at its disposal rescue vessels such as this modern rescue launch, which was put into service in 1988. It is 27.5 metres long. This year the

society, founded in Bremen, celebrates its 125th anniversary. Last year alone the society's volunteers rescued about 2,000 people in distress in 2,200 operations (Photo: DaD/DAFA)

and donations from its 180,000 members. Last year the society's funds of DM 18.5 million were almost entirely used for sea rescue services and related facilities on land such as distress stations, radio stations and ship maintenance; only ten per cent of income was used for public relations and administration.

Ernst Meier-Hedde said: "Even in difficult times, the public has shown its trust in the society, and has contributed in this way to our being able to rescue thousands of people from all over from distress and danger."

Normalcy prevails as independence marked

(Continued from page 1)

"The changes which are taking place in the world and the dangerous threats facing everyone places a large responsibility on Arab leaders to unite in a form different than before to be able to face these difficulties and arrive at the right timing for this nation in this day and tomorrow," the King said.

In his first comment on last week's violent incidents involving security forces and demonstrators, the King said Thursday the situation was handled with great restraint by police and the events themselves should be seen as part of "the democratic life we are experiencing now and of which we are proud."

"Our forces acted with great restraint in the face of what to all Arabs was a terrible provocation and a terrible crime," the King said referring to Sunday's massacre of Palestinians.

Addressing a short press conference held at the Prime Ministry after a reception hosted by Prime Minister Mudar Badran to mark Independence Day, the King announced that he would be presenting a Jordanian plan to the emergency Arab summit to be held in Baghdad Monday.

"I will present and direct, clear and precise steps to the summit and I hope I will have the honour of presenting it on behalf of the Jordanian people," the King said.

The King also expressed hope that the resolutions of the summit would be "different from earlier summits."

"There might have been some

organised people responsible for excesses which took place which were in contradiction to what we felt in our hearts and minds and everything that is this country," the King said.

"I believe that the future carries a clear vision that will not be limited to the minority but to the majority of citizens in this country," the King said.

King Hussein pointed out that although Jordan "has passed difficult and trying times, Jordan today is a source of pride, as it has always been and probably more than any time before."

He added that he hoped that anything that takes place in Jordan is beneficial to Jordan. "I believe that what happened is a reaction to a crime that shocked us all," he said.

In most of the trouble spots where violence erupted Monday and Tuesday, security forces kept a discreet vigil but no violent incidents were reported Friday.

The central theme of mosque sermons at Friday prayers was condemnation of Israeli practices against the Palestinians in the occupied territories and calls on the people in Jordan to remain calm and refrain from resorting to violent protests.

In Fittin refugee camp northeast of Amman, residents buried 21-year-old Mohammed Abbas after a mass funeral attended by over 3,000 people. Abbas was shot dead Tuesday and official statements said the firearm used in the shooting was not of any of the types used by security forces.

The funeral was attended by several members of the Lower House of Parliament, including Ali Hawash, Yacoub Qassem, Mohammed Al Haj and Mansour Murad.

The deceased's father, receiving condolences, said his son was "proud that my son gave his life as a martyr." He said he did not blame security forces for his son's death: "though I would have been prouder if he had given his life in Palestine, where the actual battle for liberation is."

Abbas was the second fatality in Fittin, where demonstrators fought pitched battles with security forces for most of Tuesday and Wednesday. Except for the emotional funeral Friday, total calm prevailed in the area which was reported to be the result of a concerted effort by political activists and Parliament members, camp elders and security forces. One resident said communities were being formed to ensure that no repetition of the violent events occurred.

The first fatality in the camp was laid to rest Wednesday.

According to sources, four people were killed and dozens injured in Monday's and Tuesday's clashes with security forces in the refugee camp of Beqaa, Al Whidah and Irbid as well as Zarqa. Many arrests were made of people who responded to violence, but all of them were released by Wednesday afternoon. According to police sources, it was not known Friday whether any new arrests were made as police launched investigations into the various events to determine whether any specific group or individual was responsible for the violence.

Rival Shi'ite militias fight on in west Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival Shi'ite Muslim militias battled with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in the streets of west Beirut Friday, killing two people and wounding 22, police reported.

Dozens of children were trapped in several schools in the embattled districts around the city's war-damaged sports stadium during the three-hour battle between the Syrian-backed Amal militia and the Iran-backed Hezbollah (Party of God), police said.

The fighting flared as Christian spiritual leaders met in Bikri, north of the capital, and called for the consolidation of a ceasefire to end three months of savage fighting between rival General Michel Aoun and the Lebanese Forces militia.

The two forces have been battling for control of the Christian enclave north of the capital since Jan. 30 in the fiercest spasm of fighting between rival Christians since the civil war erupted in 1975.

The leaders received videotaped messages from Pope John Paul II urging the Lebanese "in the name of the love I feel for... to seek dialogue, overcome your fears and always love your Lebanon."

Friday's Shi'ite bloodletting erupted after Hezbollah accused Amal of failure of kidnapping four of its members in Shi'ite districts of west Beirut.

Police said two Amal fighters were wounded by Hezbollah gunmen near the city's sports stadium around 9:30 a.m. (0630 GMT).

By police count, at least 1,046 people have been killed and 3,117 wounded in a 24-year-old power struggle between the rival militias for supremacy of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shi'ites, the country's largest sect.

Amal and Hezbollah gunmen took to the streets and clashed around the sports stadium on the southern edge of Beirut.

The fighting ended soon after noon (0900 GMT) when Syrian soldiers intervened to restore order.

The Syrian army, which has some 40,000 troops in Lebanon



This 15-year-old Palestinian boy shot by Israeli soldiers with live ammunition is treated at a hospital in Jerusalem (UNRWA photo).



The heavily armed presence of Israeli military ubiquitous since the intifada began in December 1987 (UNRWA photo).

Italy accuses Israel of repression

ROME (R) — Italy's Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has accused Israel of repression in the occupied territories.

"The Israeli government has managed to respond (to the Palestinian uprising) so far only with repression and the refusal of any negotiations," Andreotti said Thursday.

"In Europe, 1989 demolished walls and curtains, dogma and prejudice... in the Holy Land it consolidated divisions and suspicions," he told the Italian senate during a debate on the latest violence in the Gaza Strip.

Andreotti said Israel should "accept the offer of dialogue that comes from the more responsible part of the Palestinian movement."

"It seems at times, in the light of the rigidity of some Israeli positions, that the very fact that the other party is prepared to compromise accentuates suspicions and is perceived as a subtle threat to the security of the Jewish state," he said.

Andreotti said he favoured sending United Nations observers to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A French government minister Thursday described conditions in

the Gaza Strip as tragic and said a speedy peace effort was needed to end the misery.

French Secretary of State for Humanitarian Aid Bernard Kouchner toured Gaza, where 13 Palestinians have died and about 800 been wounded in clashes with Israeli troops and settlers since Sunday's killing of eight Gaza workers near Tel Aviv.

"It was for us that sort of tragedy and sadness, of that wall completely closed and the people behind it," he said of the army curfew clamped on Gaza since Sunday.

"We felt that behind the closed walls that people there were waiting, of course may be waiting for the end of curfew, but also waiting for peace," Kouchner told 40 Palestinian leaders on hunger strike in Arab Jerusalem.

The nationalist leaders are pressing for international protection for Arabs in the occupied territories, where violence exploded after the attack on Sunday by an Israeli gunman.

Kouchner, on a hasty-arranged visit, said France had offered to send medical specialists and aid to the occupied territories.

Dr. Jorgen Rosendal, the Danish director of the Alti Arab hospital that Kouchner visited, said the hospital had 250 casualties since Sunday, most of whom suffered gunshot wounds.

Kouchner talked to several of the wounded, including Jamil Musabib, who was shot in the knee in the same incident Tuesday in which his 18-year-old son was killed and his pregnant 23-year-old daughter-in-law was wounded.

Leading nationalist Faisal Al Husseini blamed the Israeli government for the massacre of Arab workers in Rishon Lezion and criticised France and other countries for neglecting the Palestinians under occupation," he added.

Kouchner said his visit was coordinated with the Israeli Foreign Ministry and he delayed it by one day at the ministry's request. He landed at Ben-Gurion airport Thursday and went directly to the Gaza Strip.

He said on arrival that he hoped to arrange a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Israeli officials.



Court finds Mrs. Mandela's bodyguard guilty of murder

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A Johannesburg court found Winnie Mandela's chief bodyguard Jerry Richardson guilty on Friday of murdering a 14-year-old boy, after a trial which her husband Nelson Mandela said was unfair to her.

The Rand supreme court found that Richardson, 41, had killed black activist Stompie Sepele whose battered body was found, slumped, in Soweto near Johannesburg in January 1989.

Richardson was also convicted of trying to kill another young man by cutting his throat with garden shears and leaving him for dead, four kidnapping charges and five counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Richardson led the "Mandela United Football Club," which acted as Mrs. Mandela's unruly bodyguard in Soweto during the final part of her husband's 27-year imprisonment for fighting white rule at the head of the African National Congress (ANC).

The trial has cast a cloud over Nelson Mandela, who led an ANC team in preliminary talks with the government early this month, starting on the day it began.

On Tuesday Mandela angrily accused the state of persecuting his wife by the way it ran the trial.

"When my wife is not charged and the whole case centres around her, she has no way of defending herself and her innocence," he told reporters.

Mrs. Mandela, who denies any wrongdoing, took lawyers' advice and declined defence approaches to testify in the trial.

Before the verdict, state prosecutors said they would consider whether to lay charges against Mrs. Mandela after studying the outcome of the Richardson case.

Two Johannesburg lawyers, who asked not to be named, said the state probably had enough evidence to charge Mrs. Mandela with assault or even complicity with murder.

"I don't think it's going to be a legal decision, it's going to be a political decision," one said.

In February last year anti-apartheid leaders urged the black community to sue Mrs. Mandela, once known as "mother of the nation," because of the Sepele incident and other thoughts he



Winnie Mandela

tions by the 30-strong team.

Mrs. Mandela has since re-assumed a prominent role in black politics, alongside her husband and the team has been disbanded.

Witnesses at the trial said Richardson took Sepele and three older youths from a Methodist-run shelter for homeless boys because Mrs. Mandela, a social worker, believed the white clergymen there was sexually abusing them — a charge the church denies.

State witnesses testified that Mrs. Mandela joined in whipping the boys in her home in late December 1988 to persuade them to admit to homosexual ties with the clergymen.

Justice R. O'Donovan found that Mrs. Mandela had been present for at least part of the time that the youths were being assaulted.

Richardson later took away and killed the badly-beaten Sepele, who was also accused of being a police informer.

The state's evidence appears to be honest and credible," O'Donovan said, summing up the two-week trial.

Sepele's death was one of a series of scandals linked to the now-disbanded football club.

During the trial one witness said Mandela, beaten in prison of the boy's abduction, had sent a lawyer to remove them from his wife's blood-splashed house without success.

Whether Winnie Mandela is tried or not, the numerous activities of her associates will be kept in the public eye by two other trials of people involved in abducting the youths.

Richardson will appear for sentencing August 6.



Omer Bongo

One of the hotels burned was the one where the body of Joseph Rendjambé, secretary general of the Gabonese Progress Party, was found. Police said the death was suspicious and supporters charged that Bongo was behind his death.

Bongo told the French newspaper Le Figaro that Rendjambé was killed after he took a girl to a hotel.

"People are spouting nonsense about the regime and saying there are killers in Gabon. When you are involved in politics and you take a girl to a hotel, well..." Bongo said, leaving his thought unfinished.

They urged France not to intervene militarily to shore up Bongo, but the former colonial power sent 200 soldiers to back up 50 stationed here.

Residents confirmed that heavy damage was caused to most public buildings in Port Gentil, where France's ELF oil company and the Anglo-Dutch giant Shell have major installations.

They said Bongo's residence there was burned together with a court building, the governor's residence and a brand new hotel belonging to the president.

French residents said looting was extensive and the main streets looked like a war zone, with burned out cars and gutted shops.

Libreville was back to normal Friday and most shops were open.

Anti-government rioters attacked shops, set fire to two hotels, a cinema and the country's biggest discotheque, which reportedly belongs to Bongo's one-party government.

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Others wins Stanley Cup

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Bruins, behind the brilliant goal-tending of Bill Ranford, defeated the Boston Bruins 4-1 Thursday to win their 20th and Stanley League Stanley Cup title in seven years.

Ranford made 29 saves for the Bruins, who won the best-of-seven-game Stanley Cup series 4-1. He won the Conn Smythe trophy as the most valuable player in the playoffs.

The Conn Smythe trophy should have gone to the entire team, not just me," Ranford said. "We liked the leadership role. We let him pump them up, but if you score the first goal, it motivates them. We did that every game but one."

Glen Anderson and Craig Simpson had a goal and an assist each Thursday.

"We had not played to our potential in the season, but in the playoffs, we stepped it up completely," Anderson said.

"This is a great team, and except for one bad period in game three, we would have swept them. Ranford was the difference."

After a scoreless first period, Anderson scored the first goal of the game at one minute, 17 seconds of the second period. Anderson skated the length of the rink, split the Boston defense, faked goalkeeper Andy Moog and fired in a seven-foot (two metre) backhanded shot.

At 9:31 of the period, Anderson dropped off a backhanded pass in front of goal to Craig Simpson who put the Bruins up 2-0.

Simpson, who had 16 goals in the playoffs, and Edmonton captain Mark Messier assisted on Edmonton's third goal by Steve Smith at 6:09 of the third period.

Smith fired a 55-footer (17 metre) shot past Moog high on his glove side. Joe Murphy made it 4-0 Edmonton at 14:53, when he slipped home his own rebound.

The Bruins' Lyndon Ryers ruined Ranford's bid for a shut-out with just 3:30 remaining when he took a pass out and beat Ranford.

Edmonton won 16 games and lost six post-season games on the way to the Stanley Cup.

Last year, Edmonton, which had traded superstar Wayne Gretzky to the Los Angeles Kings in the summer of 1988, was eliminated in the playoffs by the Kings.

This year Edmonton swept Los Angeles in the second round.

"This definitely breaks the tie with Wayne Gretzky," said Edmonton coach John Muckler. "We rebounded for a championship much faster than expected."

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AQT65 0AT62 4763
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 0 1 0 Pass 1 0
Pass 1 0 1 0 Pass
What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AQT65 0AT64 4Q63
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?
Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦AQT65 0AT62 4AT65G
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable with 40 points, you hold:
♦AQT65 0AT65G 0AT65G
What do you bid?

What is your opening bid?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦C7 0K54 0K53 0K1063
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 0 1 0 Pass 1 0
Pass 1 0 1 0 Pass
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K398 0K21 0K99 0K84
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 0 1 0 Pass 1 0
Pass 1 0 1 0 Pass
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

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Robson to quit as England manager after World Cup

LONDON (R) — Bobby Robson will quit as England manager after the World Cup finals to take a lucrative job with Dutch club PSV Eindhoven.

English Football Association (F.A.) chief executive Graham Kelly told a press conference Thursday: "The F.A. have agreed to release Mr. Robson from his contract as manager of the England team in order that he can take the job with PSV Eindhoven as manager after the World Cup."

Robson, boss of the national side for the last eight years, has one-year of his England contract to run.

The press conference was called after some popular newspapers reported Thursday that Robson had offered to quit before the World Cup because of a book about to be published containing allegations about his private life.

Robson said: "I have never ever offered my resignation to the F.A. It's appalling rubbish and there's no truth in it. I received an offer from abroad and openly and honestly went to see F.A. Chairman Bert Millichip. He said to me that it was unlikely that my contract would be extended... and I accept that."

"I didn't think there was a job for me and he gave me full permission to speak to PSV. But resign — why should I do that on the eve of going out with the players to try to win the World Cup," he said.

The England manager insisted that the book containing allegations about his private life had not influenced his decision to quit. "I'm not going to resign on that," he said.

Kelly told the press conference that "there was no truth whatsoever in all the rubbish" in some publications Thursday.

"When Mr. Robson finishes his employment with the F.A. he will go with our best wishes for his future and with thanks from everybody, from the chairman to all the members of the council for all the work he has done for the game," Kelly said.

"We wanted to clear the situation as soon as we could to avoid any speculation which would detract from his efforts to succeed in the World Cup," he added.

Robson, battling to keep his temper as a posse of photographers swarmed around him, added: "I've just come here to clear up the mess. I'm angry but how do you think my players feel?"

PSV's information telephone line said Robson would be joining the Dutch club on a two-year contract.

PSV General Manager Koos Pioggema was not immediately available for comment, but earlier Thursday he had said: "We (Robson and the club) have had talks... but there is no agreement."

After a successful playing career in which he won 20 England caps, Robson's managerial career got off to a less than successful start.

He quit in under a year his first post with Vancouver Royals in Canada after rowing with co-manager Ferenc Puskas. His second job, managing English club Fulham, ended in team after 10 months when he read of his sacking on a newspaper billboard.

But his managerial career blossomed when he went to Ipswich in 1969, leading them to victory in the F.A. Cup in 1978 and the UEFA Cup three years later.

Robson took up his current post in 1982 and guided England to the World Cup quarter-finals in Mexico in 1986.

Two years later there were widespread calls for his resignation after England performed dismally in the European championships.

Robson confirmed his reputation this year by taking Villa into the runners-up spot behind Liverpool after challenging for the title for most of the season.

Robson would not be the first England manager to quit for a more lucrative job.

Don Revie resigned suddenly in the middle of an unsuccessful England World Cup qualifying campaign in 1977 to take up a highly paid contract in the United Arab Emirates.

Revie never worked in English football again and died last year.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

China breaks into world chess scene

BEIJING (R) — China, the world's most populous nation, has finally produced a chess champion worthy of the title grand master in the eyes of the International Chess Federation. Ye Rongguang, 27, was the first Chinese person to be given the coveted title after his international grade score reached 2,500 points, the official New China News Agency said. While chess is gaining popularity among younger Chinese, most older people still play China's own distinctive version of the game, which has counters and a "river" running down the middle of the board.

Muster needs intensive treatment

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Italian Open tennis champion Thomas Muster pulled out of the World Team Cup with an arm injury Wednesday and will need intensive treatment to be fit for next week's French Open. The Austrian, who has shown superb form on clay recently by reaching the final of his last three tournaments, said he was returning to Vienna for treatment on a bone infection in his left playing arm. "I have had this problem for a while now," Muster said. "I am taking this break now so that I can do what I can to avoid missing Paris."

Gardner to miss motorcycling races

NUERBURGRING, West Germany (R) — Former world champion Wayne Gardner will miss both the West German and Austrian 300cc motorcycle grand prix after fracturing his foot in nine places in a crash during practice. A spokesman for the Australian's sponsors has said Gardner had his foot in traction but hoped to recover in time to race at the Dutch grand prix in Aachen in five weeks. "He's a bit fed up that he cannot race. But he's not totally despondent," the spokesman said. Gardner, the 1987 world champion who is currently second in this season's standings, was alone on the track when he fell from his bike Thursday after recording the third fastest time during practice for Sunday's West German grand prix. The machine flipped in the air and crashed on to Gardner's right foot. After treatment at the track medical centre, he was moved back to his mobile home. Gardner, who missed five races last season with a broken leg, was still in pain from two broken ribs sustained in an accident during practice for last week's Italian grand prix, in which he finished fourth. The spokesman said that may have contributed to Thursday's spill.

Michel to coach Paris St. Germain

PARIS (R) — France's former soccer team chief Henri Michel is to take over from Yugoslav Tomislav Ivic as Paris St. Germain's coach next season, sources at the French first division club have said.

Michel, who coached France from 1984 to 1988 before being replaced by Michel Platini, will be assisted by former Marseille coach Gerard Banide. "The two will coach Paris St. Germain for the next two years," a club spokesman said. Michel, a former international with 58 caps, took charge of the national side from Michel Hidalgo after France's home triumph in the 1984

European championship.

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Bush to tell Gorbachev united Germany should belong to NATO

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush said Thursday that he feels one of his chief missions at next week's summit is to "try to convince" Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev that a unified Germany should belong to NATO.

"We'll sit down, he'll tell me his views and I will tell him that he has absolutely nothing to fear from that formulation," Bush said in an interview with ZDF, a German television network.

"Historically, they've seen

NATO as an enemy. And we've

seen the Soviets as an enemy. Today, the enemy, in my view, is

instability, unpredictability (and)

lack of confidence in each other.

In a separate interview with the BBC, British television, Bush said that the impasse in the Soviet Union over the fate of Lithuania

and other Baltic states continues to cast a pall over the superpower summit.

"There's a cloud of tension because of the Baltic states," Bush said. "I determined a long time ago that it was important that this summit meeting go forward and be successful.

"And yet I would be misleading you if I didn't say that the inability to get dialogue going there between the Lithuanians and the Soviets does cause a lot of concern to a lot of us here in the United States."

Both interviews were conducted in the White House Thursday afternoon, after Bush addressed some of the same topics at morning news conference. The White House released transcripts of both interviews.

In the interview with German

TV, Bush was asked what he might do at the May 31-June 3 summit to make the notion of a unified Germany inside NATO more palatable to Gorbachev.

"I feel (it is) incumbent on me to try to convince Mr. Gorbachev that there is no threat to the Soviet Union with a unified Germany and with a U.S. presence and with Germany as a full member of NATO."

"Now the Soviets don't agree with what I've just said," Bush said.

But he said he intended to engage the Soviet leader into a "full discussion" of the German unity question.

In the same interview, Bush said he was "a little disappointed" that talks over cutting the levels of troops and tanks in Europe had seemed to bog down.

"I thought we would have the agreement further along," he said.

"We've got some big problems here. But we also have a lot of common ground," he told the German TV interviewer.

Asked by the BBC if he believed that Gorbachev would survive politically, Bush said: "I'm inclined to think the answer to your question is yes. But it is not my role as the president of the United States to try to sort out who should lead the Soviet Union."

"In Mr. Gorbachev, I see a man who has presided over dramatic changes in Eastern Europe that benefit freedom and benefit mankind," Bush said. "And so I give him credit for that."

Gorbachev candidate withdraws from Russian presidential race

MOSCOW (AP) — The withdrawal Friday of the Russian presidential candidate backed by Mikhail S. Gorbachev boosted radical reformer Boris N. Yeltsin.

The Soviet News Agency, TASS did not explain why Russian Premier Aleksander V. Yel'sov pulled out, but reported his withdrawal had been announced at the Congress of the Russian Federation. The congress will elect the president.

Yel'sov's withdrawal was announced shortly after Yeltsin delivered a well-received speech pledging that if elected president of the Soviet Union's largest republic, he would defend it from Moscow's meddling, but refrain from clashing with Gorbachev.

"I am for businesslike relations, dialogue and negotiations with the president and the government, but on the principle that Russia's sovereignty is not damaged," Yeltsin told the Russian Congress.

His white hair gleaming under the bright lights and bass voice booming through the hall of the great Kremlin Palace, Yeltsin pressed a radical platform for bringing the Russian Republic out of crisis."

He was competing Friday against six other candidates for support from the 1,059 members of the congress.

Yeltsin left the podium to prolonged applause. Deputies in the Kremlin's corridors said they



Boris Yeltsin

thought Yeltsin's speech had considerably increased his chances to gain the 531 votes needed to win the republic's presidency, but it was still hard to tell if he would make it.

Yeltsin was deposed as Moscow party chief after clashing with Gorbachev, but his popularity among Muscovites was proven when he won election to the national parliament.

He presented a point-by-point programme on how he would fight for Russia's sovereignty, unleash market forces, increase housing and flood the stores with consumer goods.

He hailed the government programmes for a transition to a market economy presented by Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov Thurs-

day, saying it had "already created panic in the stores today."

The first phase of the government's programme is a sharp increase in bread prices slated for July 1.

Prices for other foods were to double starting Jan. 1. Later, a new taxation system and bank interest rates for higher than the 2 per cent now charged and paid would be introduced and some state enterprises would become private firms.

Yeltsin backed an alternative programme involving sale of government property, more liberal laws on ownership and foreign loans to achieve the transition without "everything falling on the shoulders of the people."

During a question-and-answer session, he was asked several times about his relations with Gorbachev, who entered the hall halfway through the speech. Yeltsin, a title granted by Buckingham Palace. "She grumbles about our prices, drops hints and things, but she has been told... that those are the prices," Amies said. He said the queen often ignores his advice. "She doesn't care, basically. She listens to our advice, then goes off and wears shabby shoes because they are comfortable."

But Yeltsin said their personal relationship would not influence their interaction as presidents.

The post of president of the Russian Republic is new. Gorbachev's powers as president of the 15-republic Soviet Union recently were expanded.

Column 10

Queen Elizabeth grumbles at prices of clothes

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, believed to be the world's richest woman, grumbles about the price she has to pay for her clothes and is happier wearing a pair of comfortable old shoes, according to her favourite couturier. Sir Hardy Amies says in the May 23 issue of the Woman's Own weekly that the queen is not a "clothes person."

The designer, who will be 81 in July, is "dressmaker to the Queen, a title granted by Buckingham Palace. "She grumbles about our prices, drops hints and things, but she has been told...

that those are the prices," Amies said. He said the queen often ignores his advice. "She doesn't care, basically. She listens to our advice, then goes off and wears shabby shoes because they are comfortable."

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Turner, Fonda steal show at CNN party

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — Ted Turner and Jane Fonda stole the show at the anniversary party for Cable News Network (CNN), the Turner brainchild that turns 10 to June 1. The Turner broadcasting chairman and the actress aerobics empress drew crowds wherever they turned during the celebration Sunday night at CNN Centre, headquarters for Turner's media empire. But the attention did not keep them from being openly affectionate. While a highlight tape of CNN's first 10 years was shown on a giant monitor, Fonda wrapped her arms around Turner's waist and rested her chin on his shoulder and he caressed her hand. "I have to kind of pinch myself to realize it's gone by so quickly," Turner said in brief remarks about CNN's first decade. "The next 10 won't be quite as exciting as the first 10, but stay tuned."

The changes are part of many that will be made in NATO in the coming months to reflect reduced East-West military tensions.

"People don't want big exercises because the looming threat of an immediate war has lessened," said Galvin.

He also said that under a new plan to ease response times in war, quick-reaction combat planes will remain at full alert, but some front-line soldiers will have twice as long to react to an enemy attack.

The response times of air and ground forces in Western Europe could be relaxed further if the Soviet Union pulled more troops out of Eastern Europe, he said.

"There is no use keeping as many people snugged right up close on response times unless it's absolutely necessary," he said.

"With the changes (in Eastern Europe), it's not quite as necessary."

The new response times — the amount of time it takes a unit of soldiers to react to an enemy attack — go into effect on July 1.

In Europe, all ground and most air forces, including helicopters and surface-to-air-missile units will be affected by the changes, Galvin said.

There will be no easing of the reaction time for full-alert interceptors, which have only a few minutes notice to be in the air to fend off an attack.

The number of soldiers assigned to large-scale manoeuvres in Northern and Central Europe already has been cut in half, according to the report.

The United States, for example, sent 118,750 soldiers to a key exercise in Europe in 1988. This year, 88,750 soldiers showed up.

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